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soon gave up the church discipline as it was determined by the first Greek councils, which it had at first officially adopted. Under the leadership of the archbishop of Seleucia, who had taken the name of "patriarch of the Orient," new synods were convened and new decrees were issued. It is the collection of these acts and decrees which M. Chabot has given us here. He believes that it is the first collection of decrees of the oriental councils, and shows conclusively that the recension which he publishes dates from the decade and a half between 575 and 790 A. D. He points out that the fact that at the beginning of most of the synods the confession of faith is given, makes it possible to follow the development and modifications of Nestorian doctrine. This makes it, of course, of utmost value to the student of ecclesiastical doctrine. The numerous lists of bishops, and the various clues which it gives for the chronology of the patriarchs, furnish important contributions to eastern church history.

The editing of the Syriac text is beautifully done, and so is the translation into French. Numerous footnotes illuminate the text and several long notes are placed in the appendix. It is difficult to estimate the exceedingly great amount of work and learning contained in the notes. Five indices heighten the usefulness of the book and facilitate quick reference. In fact, one does not see what more could have been done in any way for this great work.

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MANUSCRIPTS AND PALEOGRAPHY

Some of the readers of the *Journal of Theology* will probably ask themselves what a stenographical monthly has to do with a circle of theological scholars, and they will suppose that it is to be placed in a seminary library to help the students use shorthand for their lecture notes. Closer acquaintance with the number lying before me¹ will lead them to revise their opinion. This is the oldest of the German stenographic magazines, and it enters with this issue upon a new career, under the auspices of its former efficient editor, Dr. Curt Dewischeit, of Breslau, and of a new publisher, Georg Reimer, of Berlin, who has given to the journal an excellent outfit in paper, ink, and printing. This *Archiv* is not devoted to the interests of any one school of shorthand, but is open to all, and is warmly recommended by the principal men in the various schools.

¹*Archiv für Stenographie: Monatshefte für die wissenschaftliche Pflege der Kurseschrift aller Zeiten und Länder.* Herausgegeben Curt Dewischeit. 56. Jahrgang, Neue Folge, Band I, Heft I. Berlin: Reimer, February, 1905. Issued in monthly numbers. Price for the year, M. 5.

The scientific character of the publication, and the manifold interests which the pursuit of the history of shorthand embraces, will be clear if we examine the contents of this number. Classical scholars will be drawn to an article by Otto Morgenstern on "Cicero and Stenography" (pp. 1-6). Josef Dürich treats of "Stenography at Present among the Slavonians" (pp. 15-24); Béla Vikár, of "Historical Stenograms in Hungary" (pp. 39-41); and Julius Brauns, of "Stenographic Polylogograms" (pp. 32-36). Albrecht von Kunowski writes about "Stenographic Psychology," and the intricate concatenations of the nervous and psychic movements which take place in the effort to hear, to determine the sounds or tones in, to spell, and to write down the words of other men. Carl Wessely, the well-known Vienna scholar, publishes in the original Greek, with a translation, a contract made by a master in the year 155 A. D. with a shorthand teacher to give his slave shorthand lessons for two years (pp. 36-38). The fees are to be 120 drachmas and the usual presents for feast-days. Erwin Preuschen, of Darmstadt, discusses in a first article (pp. 6-14) "Stenography in Origen's Life." He shows how Origen's friend Ambrosius supplied him with shorthand writers and copyists and girls that wrote beautiful copies. The prices which Preuschen gives on p. 11, n. 9, appear to be totally impossible; many a journal today does not pay its contributors so much as that. A review or two and a series of short notes close this number. The notes refer, among other things, to the proposed new treatment of Luther's *Table Talk*, to shorthand as used in taking down Calvin's sermons, and to the edition of the Bible in Pitman's phonographic script, which fills 800 pages and contains 773,692 words. Americans will be glad to have this interesting journal.

Professor Lambros, who for the last thirty years and more has been publishing all manner of interesting books and articles in the line of Greek history, Greek paleography, and Greek philology, found that great quantities of the materials which he had collected in the libraries of the East and of the West were in danger of perishing with him unused, because they did not seem to be suitable for publication in separate books. His patriotism urged him at the same time to put into a permanent form many items discovered which throw light now upon early Greek history, now upon the Greece of the Middle Ages. He chose the name for his periodical² in memory of the Ἑλληνομνήμων of Andreas Mustoxydes, that was published sixty years ago. Material, ample material, is waiting to fill the numbers, for Lambros has notes about and copies from manuscripts

² Νέος Ἑλληνομνήμων: Τριμηνιαῖον περιοδικὸν σύγγραμμα συντασσόμενον καὶ ἐκδιδόμενον ὑπὸ Σπυρ. Π. Δαμπροῦ. Τόμος πρῶτος Ἀθήνησιν: Σακελλαρίου, 1904. 534 pages. Fr. 15.

in some sixty different libraries, ranging from Athens to London, to the Escorial, to Palermo, to Jerusalem, to Berlin. The numbers are issued March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31. Williams and Norgate, 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, are the agents for England and the colonies.

Each number offers first various articles, then a few pages of miscellaneous notes, and then a review of new books. Photographs and facsimiles are found here and there. Twenty pages with indexes and a table of contents close the volume and make the material accessible to scholars.

Here are the subjects of a few articles: "A New Fragment of John of Antioch;" "An Inscription Touching Queen Anna Cantacuzene;" "Michael Kalophrenas and the Patriarch Metrophanes II;" "Attala I as a Geographer;" "Théonas, an Unknown Chronicler of the Empire of Trebisonde;" "The Ancient Inscriptions in the Manuscripts of the Middle Ages." A series of articles is given to a catalogue of the Greek manuscripts in the libraries at Athens. Thus far the Library of Parliament is presented. It is much to be desired that the author succeed in having fixed numbers given to the manuscripts. If, as is sometimes the case, the monks on Mount Athos change the numbers Lambros gave to their manuscripts, it is not easy to do anything about it. But it surely should be possible in a city like Athens to secure definite numbers. When I asked for one of the volumes, given in the first number of the *Νέος Ἑλληνορμνήμων*, the librarian could not find it. It is much to be regretted, that the descriptions of the manuscripts do not contain the number of columns and the number of lines; if these are not known, manuscripts are often hard to identify. But we need not complain of these things. We must thank Professor Lambros for opening his portfolios and giving us so much valuable material.

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The materials of textual criticism are being continually enriched by the publication of texts and facsimiles. Professor Lake has rendered a fresh service to textual study in photographing and deciphering the Athos leaves of Codex H^{Paul},³ so important for the text of Galatians and 2 Corinthians. His facsimile edition of these sixteen pages, with transcriptions, makes the testimony of this ancient uncial accessible to textual critics as it has never been before.

³ *Facsimiles of the Athos Fragments of Codex H of the Pauline Epistles, Photographed and Deciphered.* By Kirsopp Lake. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1905. Plates XVI. 21s., net.

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